

An Indictment

In a December 2025 document titled *Statement of Case To Designate The Order Of Nine Angles As A Terrorist Entity* the government of New Zealand formerly declared the ONA/O9A to be a terrorist entity. What is remarkable and indicative about the document is that the sources of information used to justify this are secondary, not primary, sources and that the Case Study which is cited as an example of the O9A carrying out and/or participating "in the carrying out of a terrorist act" is the case of Ethan Melzer with the conclusion being that "Melzer's acts can be attributed to O9A."

In the case of Melzer their conclusion is based on the fallacies of composition and *non causa pro causa*. {1} In regard to sources, they are examples of the fallacy of appeal to authority. {2}

That a government of a modern nation-State could make a law based on such fallacies and not on detailed research using primary sources is an indictment of such a government and the people involved.

That the vast majority of peoples in the West accept such a law based on such sources, with only a few dissenters based on an understanding of the importance of primary sources and of applying the rules of reasoning, seems indicative of our modern times and of far we humans still have to travel in pursuit of being rational beings.

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{1} Fallacy of Composition the Fallacy Of The False Cause

Composition: Also known as the Fallacy of Illicit Transference. This is an example of equivocation, and is when a generalization is made from a few specific instances or examples with the generalization then applied to pejoratively describe or malign a group or organization or person.

False Cause: Generally referred to by the Latin phrase *non causa pro causa*. This fallacy is the assumption that one thing is the cause of another without any logical reasoning or research based on primary sources..

{2} The Fallacy Of Appeal To Authority

The fallacy of appeal to authority, also known as the fallacy of Argumentum ad Verecundiam, is somewhat misunderstood in this age of the Internet. It is not only citing or quoting a person or persons who is/are regarded, by the person citing or quoting or by others, as an authority or 'expert' on a subject but also citing or quoting the opinion given by some institution, or 'policy/advisory group' or similar, on a subject, regardless of whether or not the 'expert' or institution or whatever has their opinion published by some means or some medium regarded as 'mainstream', academic, or 'respectable' or authoritative.

The crux of the fallacy is a reliance by someone or by some others on who or what is regarded in a particular society as an authority on or as having a detailed or 'expert' knowledge of a subject or subjects.

Thus a recent statement such as that the fallacy of appeal to authority "is when the opinion of a non-expert on a topic is used as

evidence" is itself fallacious because although it appears to be a decisive statement regarding 'authority' it is logically not so having not only restricted the fallacy to those are not 'experts' but does not define what an 'expert' or a 'false expert' is or are or who or what person or institution, or 'policy/advisory group' or similar has the 'authority' to declare someone an 'expert' or a 'false expert' in a certain subject or subjects, and from whence a person or an institution, or 'policy/advisory group' or similar derives their own authority to make such declarations.

The corollary of the appeal to authority is personal research by scholarly means of a subject or the life and works of a person using primary sources.

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Further Reading

° Fairness, Fallacies, And The Cræft Of Research, e-text, Morena Kapisir, 2023

° Unravelling The ONA, e-text, Gelis Sangster et al, 2025

° Primary Sources And An Esoteric Philosophy, e-text, Ignatius Severin et al, 2025

° Ethics And The O9A Movement, e-text, Rufus Malisius, 2024

° The Curious Case Of Mr Melzer And The Order Of Nine Angles, e-text, Morena Kapisir, 2023, v. 1.011

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